Review Questions

CHAPTER 7: Pesticides in the Environment

Write the answers to the following questions, and then check your answers with those in the back of this manual.

1. **Which property of a pesticide would make it more likely to move with water in surface runoff?**

   A. High solubility.
   B. High adsorption.
   C. High volatility.
   D. A tendency to evaporate quickly.

2. **Which statement is *true* about groundwater or surface water contamination by pesticides?**

   A. Pesticides cannot reach groundwater by runoff.
   B. Runoff and erosion are sources of surface water contamination by pesticides.
   C. Pesticide-contaminated surface water will not reach groundwater.
   D. Groundwater or surface water contamination risk is low when a heavy rain immediately follows a herbicide application.

3. **Which is an example of non-point-source contamination of groundwater?**

   A. Back-siphoning of pesticide spills at a wellhead.
   B. Leaching from a pesticide mixing area.
   C. Pesticides that dissolve and leach through soil after it rains.
   D. Dumping leftover pesticide products down a well.

4. **Under what soil conditions are pesticides more likely to leach through soil?**

   A. A heavy clay soil, low in organic matter, where groundwater is shallow.
   B. A heavy clay soil, high in organic matter, where groundwater is deep.
   C. A sandy soil, high in organic matter, where groundwater is deep.
   D. A sandy soil, low in organic matter, where groundwater is shallow.

5. **Which is a recommended best management practice for preventing contamination of surface and groundwater by pesticides?**

   A. Use pesticides that are highly water soluble.
   B. Use terrace and conservation tillage practices.
   C. Clean sprayers near sinkholes.
   D. Select persistent pesticides.

6. **What two things should pesticide applicators be *most* aware of to avoid spray drift?**

   A. Droplet size and wind direction and speed.
   B. Air stability and temperature.
   C. Viscosity of liquid pesticides and air turbulence.
   D. Temperature and pesticide volatility.

7. **What two things should pesticide applicators be *most* aware of to avoid vapor drift?**

   A. Droplet size and wind direction and speed.
   B. Air stability and temperature.
   C. Viscosity of liquid pesticides and air turbulence.
   D. Temperature and pesticide volatility.

8. **Which statement about sensitive areas is *true*?**

   A. Never spray a sensitive area to control a pest for any reason.
   B. Do not spray a larger target site if it contains a sensitive area.
   C. Pesticide labels may contain statements that list special precautions around sensitive areas.
   D. Endangered species habitats are not considered sensitive areas.

9. Which statement is *true* about protecting bees from pesticide injury?

A. Wettable powders are the safest formulation for preventing bee injury.
B. It is best to spray crops when they are in bloom.
C. Aerial applications are less hazardous to bees than ground applications.
D. Applying pesticides in the evening or during early morning is recommended.